FACTS ON FILE

Weekly World News Digest with Cumulative Index

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Letters in margin are to facilitate reference from future issues and index

WORLD AFFAIRS

SUMMARY. *Agenda set, Korean truce talks progressed. European Army, including Germans, planned in Paris Conf. Acheson said U.S. allies need $25 billion in 3 years for arms. Molotov predicted "liquidation" of Tito regime in Yugoslavia. Jordan King Abdullah was assassinated.*

Domestic News. *House voted weak economic control bill. Pres. Truman said armed forces might top 3.5 million. 12 more Reds, including new No. 1 man, arrested. Dem. Party Chrmn. Boyle linked to RFC loans. GI education scandal disclosed as program ended.*

Died: *France's Henri-Philippe Pétain; U.S. Adm. Sherman.*

KOREA

Agenda Set. The Korean truce negotiators in Kaesong began to talk about detailed arrangements for a cease-fire after adopting a 5-point agenda July 26.

Agreement on the agenda, which took 17 days to draw up, was reached after the Reds dropped their demand that withdrawal of UN troops from Korea be discussed before there is a cease-fire. American leaders had made it clear they would break off truce talks rather than agree to that.

Reds Yield to U.S. Warnings. The Reds made their decision to drop the troop-withdrawal issue during a suspension of the Kaesong talks July 21-24. The recess came at the Reds' request and their decision to ask for time out apparently was inspired by the 2 Chinese members of the Communist truce team.

The Reds had been told in effect by U.S. State Secy. Dean G. Acheson, who made a statement on the subject July 19, that the UN would not leave Korea as a condition of a cease-fire. In a speech July 24 in Detroit (at the city's 250th anniversary celebration) Acheson also warned that the U.S. command in Korea was "alert against a trap," would not be fooled if the Reds used truce talks as a screen for a new offensive. [See p. 234J]

Defense Secy. George C. Marshall told a news conference in Washington July 24 the Reds were simply bringing up the troop withdrawal issue too soon. "Withdrawal of foreign troops from Korea will naturally follow a satisfactory peace settlement," he said. "When the proper time comes, removal of these forces should pose no problem if the Communists are sincere in wanting to work out with us a real settlement."

Red broadcasts from Korea & China continued to make much of the troop-withdrawal demand during the 4-day lull in Kaesong. However, when the parleys were resumed July 25, Red delegation chief Nam Il of North Korea offered a new opinion, more like Marshall's: "After establishment of cease-fire and armistice in Korea, a conference of home government representatives of both sides should be called to discuss the problem of withdrawal of foreign troops." Adm. C. Turner Joy's UN delegation found the Reds no longer insisted on putting the troop withdrawal topic on the agenda of cease-fire talks.

Agenda Terms, Talks in 2d Phase. The agenda adopted July 26 fixed this order of business for remaining cease-fire talks: (1) Adoption of the agenda. (2) Fixing a cease-fire line and demilitarized front-line zone. (3) Precise arrangements for putting a cease-fire into effect; formation of a supervising organization to see that truce agreements are observed. (4) "Arrangements relating to prisoners of war." (5) "Recommendations to the governments of the countries concerned on both sides."

The Kaesong negotiators got into discussion of the 2d point on the agenda July 26. The UN was said to want a cease-fire on the present front while the Reds wanted UN lines moved down to the 38th Parallel.. [See p. 226B]

The UN command in Korea warned in a communiqué on the agenda agreement July 26 that "major problems remain to be solved" before there could be a cease-fire. [See p. 217C]

Truman Hopeful. Pres. Truman, reporting to Congress July 26 on U.S. participation in the UN in 1950, said there was "much to indicate" that UN defense of South Korea had "given pause" to the Reds in their plans for worldwide aggression. The UN has made it clear, he said, that an aggressor will not be permitted to "isolate and destroy his victims one by one." He also told his news conference July 26 he was hopeful of a cease-fire in Korea now that the Kaesong agenda was set. [See p. 211M]

MacArthur Claims Vindication. Gen. Douglas MacArthur, addressing the Mass. Legislature in Boston July 25, said the truce negotiations in the field in Korea have been exactly the kind he was fired for proposing to the enemy. "My readiness to meet the enemy commander at any time to discuss acceptable terms of a cease-fire" was one of the reasons given by Pres. Truman for changing Far Eastern commanders, the general recalled. "I was relieved of my command by the same authorities who since have received so enthusiastically the identical proposal when made by the Soviet Govt."

MacArthur denied that he was on a political campaign but assailed the "ineptitude of our leaders" in both foreign and domestic affairs, said it has been offset only by the common people's "American enterprise, American skill and American courage." He said "Soviet propaganda . . . completely dominates American foreign policy" under Pres. Truman, and men in the armed services and Govt. are expected to pay allegiance to "those who temporarily exercise the authority of the executive branch of government, rather than to the country and its Constitution, which they are sworn to defend." [See 218H-J, 203M]

EXILES GET UNIVERSITY. Plans to establish a "Free Europe University in Exile" for youths exiled from 10 Red countries were announced in New York July 20 by Pres. C. D. Jackson of the Natl. Com. for a Free Europe, which also operates Radio Free Europe. He said there is "no reason to believe the present domination by the Kremlin is permanent" in Iron Curtain countries and "when liberated these countries will have urgent need of their own young men, well educated and equipped for leadership in a free world." The U. in Exile, chartered by New York but located in Europe, will admit refugees from Yugoslavia as well as these Soviet-bloc countries: Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Rumania. Courses will include "language, history and problems of their own countries." The first unit will open in Strasbourg this fall, using facilities of the U. of Strasbourg. [See pp. 230G, 167K, 166C-D, 164A, 139L]

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Fighting. Bad weather more than truce negotiations restricted ground and air fighting as UN commanders worried about the continuing building of Red forces near the front. It was estimated July 22 the Reds had 300,000 to 450,000 men, well equipped with tanks and other heavy weapons, for a new offensive in case full-scale war were resumed. U.S. planes renewed extensive raids on North Korea, including Red supply centers near Kaesong, as weather improved July 22. UN warships shelled Wonsan and UN troops attacked a strategic hill near Kansong, on the eastern front, same day. The battle for the hill was broken off July 25 and the Reds still held it. [See p. 225F]

Casualties. The Red war casualty total rose to 1,213,544 by July 13, an increase of 10,616 in a week despite truce talks, the U.S. estimated July 20. The 8th Army in Korea said July 25 it inflicted 3,095 more on the Reds July 14-20. Published American casualties rose to 79,723 (13,340 dead) by July 20, the U.S. reported July 26. [See p. 225G]

Relief. 37,000 North & South Koreans cleared out of battle areas near the 38th Parallel are living "worse than any animal kept by an American farmer" in a crowded camp near Seoul, the N. Y. *Times* charged July 20. It said red tape had prevented delivery of adequate supplies and equipment and the refugees were dying at the rate of 7 or 8 a day. Rudi Uit den Bogaard of Holland, UN welfare officer in Korea, said in The Hague July 13 that UN relief had probably saved the lives of 8,000,000 Koreans. [See p. 226E]

Spies Sentenced. 15 Koreans and 2 Japanese were convicted by an international court in Tokio July 20 of having given information to North Korea last year on U.S. forces and Japanese police in Japan. They were given prison terms ranging from 1 to 10 years.

UN embargo compliances against Red China were announced by Cuba July 21 and Japan July 25. [See p. 226C] . . . **Death sentences** were passed by a South Korean court-martial July 19 on Brig. Gen. Kim Yoon Keun and 4 other ROK Natl. Guard officers for misappropriation of Govt. funds. [See p. 186E] . . . **U.S. command changes:** (July 19) Maj. Gen. John W. O'Daniel, ex-U.S. military attaché in Moscow, as First Corps commander succeeding Lt. Gen. Frank W. Milburn; (July 24) Brig. Gen. Thomas L. Harrold as First Cavalry Div. commander succeeding Maj. Gen. Charles D. Palmer. Milburn and Palmer were reassigned to the U.S. [See pp. 226E, 58K-L; Vol. X, 298D]

ATLANTIC DEFENSE

Germany in Europe Army Plan. A 50-year agreement to pool national armies in a European Army—in effect set up a "defense ministry of Europe" similar to the Schuman coal-steel pool—was recommended July 24 in the interim report of the Paris Conf. on a European Army. West Germany's delegate signed the report along with those of France, Italy, Belgium, Luxembourg. Another Schuman Plan member, the Netherlands, attended the European Army Conf. as an observer. Other observers: U.S., Britain, Canada, Denmark, Norway, Portugal.

Details of the draft of the European Army treaty and some disputes that now exist among the Paris Conf. delegates will be ironed out later. The pact will eventually have to be approved by member Govts. or Parliaments. But the Paris Conf. reached these preliminary agreements:

Homeland armed forces (police, overseas forces excluded) of countries in the European Army pact will be "pooled under a joint supranational authority." What amounts to a European defense ministry will be set up, operated by either a single commissioner or board and controlled by (1) a council of Cabinet ministers of member countries, (2) a Parliamentary body and (3) an international court to rule on disputes—same form of organization as the Schuman plan. The Army will be maintained with money contributed by member countries and "other states" (mainly the U.S.). It will have an international command and supply system. Operations will be transferred from national to international hands during a transitional period.

There is still disagreement on the size of basic units in the proposed European Army, the lowest level at which nationalities will be mixed, the percentage of funds each country will give.

The West Germans want their own defense ministry and staff with national identity maintained up to division level in the European Army—at least to the level of 10,000-13,000-man "operating units." France, in order to guard against the rise of a powerful new German army, has argued for basic units of 5,000 or 6,000 men (less than a division) in the European Army and internationalization down to division level. Most military men say the French plan is impractical.

Hervé Alphand of France, Paris Conf. chairman, announced July 24 that Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, under whose North Atlantic command the European Army will serve, has assigned Korean war hero U.S. Brig. Gen. John H. Michaelis as SHAPE observer at future European Army talks [see p. 82E]. Michaelis will help settle disputes on military points.

West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer said in Bonn July 24 his Govt. will "not object" to German contribution to Western defense if the Allies ask for it. But he said "the freely elected representatives of the German people" in the Bonn Parliament will make Germany's final decision. [See p. 219G-H]

Acheson Offers 3-Year Aid Estimate. The U.S. must spend $25 billion in the next 3 years to build up defenses of its allies, including Spain, State Secy. Dean G. Acheson told the Senate Forgn. Relations Com. July 26. This will include giving them the capital equipment they need, he said, and no smaller program will counter Soviet strength sufficiently to bring "an era of genuine relaxation of tension." He testified for the current year's $8.5 billion foreign aid bill, said this pace of foreign aid spending will be required for 3 years. Acheson also said in a Detroit speech July 24 the world must not be lulled by a "Russian lullaby" of "peace." "Whether our adversaries are cooing like doves or growling like bears, our job remains the same," he declared. He said the situation now is the same that faced American pioneers: "If the military program failed, every one got killed." [See pp. 233C-D, 225J]

(A GOP plan to oust Acheson from the Cabinet by stopping his salary was beaten, 171-81, in the House July 26. Many Republicans refused to go along with House minority leader Joseph W. Martin Jr. [R., Mass.] in this method of "getting" Acheson. Test came on a $1,045,940,115 appropriation bill for the State, Justice and Commerce Depts. and Judiciary, later passed by voice vote and sent to the Senate.) [See p. 178K-L]

Spain. 7 U.S. Senate Forgn. Relations Com. members who returned to Washington July 23 from a tour of Europe indorsed a U.S.-Spanish defense agreement but said the U.S. should not agitate other Atlantic pact members by trying to get Spain into the North Atlantic Treaty Org. The Senators recommended NATO membership for Greece & Turkey. They said Gen. Francisco Franco told them in Madrid he can furnish 2 million troops if the U.S. will arm them. It was disclosed in Washington July 22 that Spanish military students will be trained in U.S. military schools as a result of the recent round of U.S.-Spanish defense talks. [See pp. 239P-240A, 226G-J, M]

Franco's new Cabinet announced July 21 it intended to build up Spain's armed strength "within the means which foreign collaboration permits." Many Monarcharists disputed reports that the new Cabinet is more favorable to them and less fascist. José Maria Gil Robles, exiled Monarchist leader and adviser to Spanish pretender Don Juan, said in Lisbon July 21: The Cabinet is "more Nazi and anti-Democratic than ever. Franco has once again defied the Western democracies." The Cabinet (July 19):

Chief of State, Pres. of Govt.—Gen. Francisco Franco y Bahamonde*	Labor—José Antonio Girón*
Forgn.—Alberto Martín Artajo*	Agri.—José Cavestany
Min. of Presidency—Luis Carrero Blanco	Interior—Blaz Peréz González*
Army—Gen. Augustin Muñoz Grandes	Finance—Francisco Gómez Llano
Navy—Vice Adm. Salvador Moreno	Pub. Works—Count of Vallellano
Air—Gen. Eduardo González Gallarza*	Industry—Joaquín Planells
Justice—Antonio Iturmendi	Commerce—Manuel Arburua
	Information—Gabriel Arias Salgada
	Education—Joaquín Ruiz Jiménez
	Falange Affairs—Fernández Cuesta†

*Reappointed †Previously Justice Min. [See p. 226J-K]

SHAPE Gets Permanent Site. Supreme Hq., Allied Powers in Europe (SHAPE) was formally opened July 23 on the permanent site near Marly, 15 mi. west of the center of Paris, donated by French Pres. Vincent Auriol. Gen. Eisenhower said SHAPE represents the first international military effort ever organized in peacetime to "preserve peace and not to wage war." Auriol promised France will place at Eisenhower's disposal "10 divisions by the end of the year"—5 fully mobilized, 5 available on 3 days notice. [See pp. 210L, 99J, 59H]

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Netherlands Army's training period for draftees was extended from 16 to 20 months July 20 to raise a standing division of troops "as speedily as possible." [See p. 90H]

OTHER WORLD DEVELOPMENTS

Molotov Threatens Tito. "The peoples of Yugoslavia will find a way to freedom and liquidation of the Titoist fascist regime," Soviet Dep. Premier Viacheslav M. Molotov declared July 21 in a speech in Warsaw. He said "the Yugoslav people hate" Marshal Tito because he "sold them out to the Anglo-American imperialists." The Belgrade radio scoffed at Molotov's threat July 23, said it was used to such talk from Tito's Cominform enemies. Yugoslavia had told the UN Collective Measures Com. July 17 it could not spare troops for a UN police force because of "very serious pressure" on its frontiers. [See pp. 210P, 187N]

Molotov and Soviet Marshal Georgi K. Zhukov both spoke in Warsaw July 21 at ceremonies marking the 7th anniversary of the present Polish regime. Zhukov praised the Polish Army, said the "guarantee of Polish military might" is its alliance with the USSR. Polish Defense Min. Konstantin K. Rokossovsky, Polish-born Soviet marshal recently reported missing, was said to have made public appearances during the events. [See pp. 166F, 9G; Vol. X, 155E; VI, 377J]

In Belgrade U.S. Sen. Brien McMahon (D., Conn.) conferred with Tito July 23 and was said to have urged that he free Archbishop Aloysius Stepinac so as to improve Yugoslav relations with the West [see p. 211A]. U.S. Agri. Secy. Charles Brannan arrived in Belgrade July 25 on a European tour, planned to investigate Yugoslavia's food situation. The U.S. revealed July 25 that Yugoslavia is getting such vital materials as rubber, steel, aluminum, nickel and tin plate from the U.S. [See p. 210P]

Germany. East Germany decreed July 20 that East German vehicles may not travel through West Berlin when they go between East Berlin and East Germany. This will prevent much visiting of West Berlin by East Germans who pretend they are only passing through the Western sectors. The West German Govt. served notice July 19 it will not complete its new trade pact with East Germany until the Reds remove hindrances to traffic between West Germany & West Berlin. [See 227E, 211G]

The Western Allies refused July 19 to cut this year's budget of 6,595,000,000 Deutsche marks ($1,569,000,000) for occupation costs in West Germany. However, they told the Germans they could raise part of the money through loans instead of taxation. [See p. 91B] . . . A Big 4 occupation rule, adopted in Oct. 1946, forbidding any German to say anything to undermine "unity of the 4 occupation powers" was revoked by the Western Allies July 23 because it "did not quite fit in the present conditions." [See p. 194A] . . . Traude Eisenborn, 19, who had been chosen by the East German Trade Union as "the perfect example of womanhood in the German Dem. Republic," went to West Berlin July 25 and became a political refugee to escape taking part in Red propaganda drives.

West German courts sentenced 2 neo-Nazi members of the Bonn Parliament to jail terms for slander July 20: Wolfgang Hedler, recently expelled from the German Reich Party, 9 months for denouncing Germans who resisted Hitler and advocating gas-chamber eradication of Jews [see Vol. X, p. 83B]; Dr. Franz Richter, Socialist Reich leader in Lower Saxony, 4 months for attacks on members of the Lower Saxony State Govt. [See p. 148E; Vol. X, 26M] . . . Jurgen von Stroop, ex-Nazi SS (Elite Guard) general, was sentenced to death in Warsaw July 23 as leader of Warsaw ghetto massacres in 1943. His death sentence in the U.S. zone of Germany was commuted in 1947 so he could be tried in Poland. [See Vol. VII, p. 90D] . . . Hitler's own statements on his plan to establish German racial superiority and liquidate races he thought inferior have been quoted at length in a book published in Bonn last week by the German Institute for History of the Natl. Socialist Period, according to reviews from Frankfort-on-the-Main July 21. The book is entitled *Hitler's Table Conversations at the Fuehrer's Headquarters, 1941-42*, edited by Gerhard Ritter of Freiburg U. The Institute gets funds from several German states to compile documentary evidence on Hitler's crimes and make it understandable to the German public. [See pp. 156L; Vol. X, 310A; VI, 58E]

Red China. Properties in Red China of 3 U.S. oil companies —Standard Vacuum, Caltex, Chinese-American—were taken over July 18 by a Chinese military commission after the firms were forced to sell all their stock to the Govt., Peking announced July 21. All U.S. property in China was technically seized by the Reds Dec. 29. [See Vol. X, p. 416M] . . . 48 American and European church personnel expelled from Red China arrived in Hong Kong July 24. [See p. 227C] . . . A Hong Kong report July 19 said some death sentences against "counter-revolutionaries" in Red China are being suspended for 2 years, during which the prisoners will serve time at hard labor and have a chance to prove their "reformation." [See p. 227B]

Japan. The U.S. formally invited 50 countries, including the Soviet Union, July 20 to sign the Japanese peace treaty in San Francisco in September. Pres. Truman appointed State Secy. Dean G. Acheson, John Foster Dulles and Sens. Tom Connally (D., Tex.) and Alexander Wiley (R., Wis.) of the Senate Forgn. Relations Com. to head the U.S. delegation at Japanese and Pacific Defense pact signings in San Francisco. Burma announced July 23 it will not sign the Japanese treaty because there is no provision for reparations payments. [See p. 227G]

The Japanese Govt. was given full title July 20 to $350 million-$400 million of Japanese funds in the U.S. The Allies will continue to watch over Japan's use of the funds. The U.S. July 19 approved establishment of a Japanese trade agency in Washington. U.S. Defense Mobilizer Charles E. Wilson has proposed that idle Japanese industry be used to process raw materials from other Asiatic countries, it was disclosed in Washington July 21. [See pp. 219B, 211P, 124B]

Japan said in a White Paper July 24 that over 234,000 Japanese war prisoners have died in prison camps in Communist territory, 77,657 are still alive and 28,797 missing. The Kyodo News Agency quoted a Soviet representative in Japan July 25 as saying there are only 516 Japanese in Soviet territory and all are held as war criminals. [See Vol. X, p. 408A] . . . The Allied Council for Japan rejected July 20 a Soviet protest against the Japanese Govt.'s shutdown July 12 of Rengo, Japanese Communist news agency. [See p. 124B]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Loses Poll on Judges. The 2 candidates for federal judgeships sponsored by Sen. Paul Douglas (D., Ill.) outpolled the 2 nominated by Pres. Truman in balloting conducted among lawyers by the Ill. State Bar Assn. and Chicago Bar Assn. Results July 24 & 26 put attorney William H. King Jr. and Cook County Circuit Judge Benjamin P. Epstein ahead of Circuit Judge Cornelius J. Harrington and Municipal Court Judge Joseph H. Drucker of Chicago. The ISBA attorneys held Drucker was unqualified for a federal judgeship. Sen. Douglas and Mr. Truman agreed on the 3d appointee: Wheaton attorney Joseph S. Perry. Pres. Truman's comment July 19: The Bar Association does not make his appointments. Douglas defended the President's price control policy July 22, said July 23 he still supports Mr. Truman "80% of the time." [See p. 228B-C]

Scored on Reorganization. The Citizens Com. for the Hoover Report noted "with dismay" July 22 that the 82d Congress has done little on reorganization plans the first 6 months of its existence while Pres. Truman has submitted only one such bill during the session. The 81st Congress enacted about half the Hoover Comm.'s recommendations. [See p. 124J]

On McCarthy. Pres. Truman's comment July 19 on charges of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) that Defense Secy. George C. Marshall was conspiring against the Govt.: Silliest things he ever heard of. Wisconsin's Republican Convention July 7 indorsed McCarthy's anti-Red campaign. [See p. 195K]

Bill Signed. (July 23) Exempting Govt. workers and military personnel in U.S. possessions from 1950 income tax. [See 228L]

Appointments. (July 25) Gen. of Army Omar N. Bradley, 58, to 2d 2-year term as chairman of Joint Chiefs of Staff, effective Aug. 15. [See p. 226K-L; Vol. IX, 259P] . . . Francis P. Whitehair, 49, Florida lawyer, business man, as Navy Under-Secy. to succeed Dan A. Kimball when latter becomes Navy Secy. [See p. 205A] . . . Thomas E. Whelan, farmer, business man, N.D. Republican, as Amb. to Nicaragua with Amb. Capus M. Waynick, now in Nicaragua, going to Colombia to succeed Willard L. Beaulac, recently named Amb. to Cuba. [See p. 131J; Vol. X, 154E-F]

CONGRESS

House Votes Economic Controls Bill. The House passed a new Defense Production Act at 1:10 a.m. July 21 by a vote of 323 to 92 and sent it to House-Senate conference. The Senate passed a similar bill June 29. [See p. 212E]

The bill was strengthened over the version adopted amendment-by-amendment by the House voting as a Committee of the Whole but was still weaker than Pres. Truman wanted. The GOP-Southern Democrat coalition was finally split on some of the key amendments when recorded balloting began.

Major provisions of the House bill, which extends economic controls for 12 months, as against the Senate's 8:

1. Permits 20% increase in rents over June 30, 1947.
2. Limits new rollbacks on farm products, eliminates slaughtering quotas and permits "cost-plus" price-fixing operations by wholesalers and retailers although amendments permitting all manufacturers and processors a profit on every line of goods they handle were beaten.

The 10% beef price rollback already in effect will stand.

3. Continues wage stabilization program.
4. Relaxes consumer credit curbs on autos, household appliances, furniture, radios & TV sets.
5. Relaxes real-estate credit. Non-vets may buy any house up to $10,000 for only 10% down.
6. Extends authority to increase production through stockpiling, allocations and priorities. Adds power to use differential subsidies to obtain greater output (excepting processed food).
7. Sets up a new Small Defense Plants Admin. to help small business get more defense contracts.

Administration forces defeated an amendment approved earlier to freeze price-wage ceilings for 120 days (except farm products and rents), lost on these changes: (1) a ban on imports of fats, oils, peanuts, butter and dairy products that compete with domestic products; (2) denying Pres. Truman authority to acquire and operate defense plants; (3) denying him authority to license businesses as a means of carrying out economic controls.

Economic Stabilizer Eric Johnston said the House action "knocked out a few of the worst inflationary pork-barrel amendments to the bill, but the consumers didn't get the break they deserved." He warned that certain features of both House and Senate bills will add "billions of dollars to consumer and defense costs" unless killed in conference.

Pres. Truman had already indicated his reaction July 19 in a letter to a Massachusetts housewife when he said: "If we can't beat off the lobbies this time, we will just make a new start and try again." The GOP's stand: The President had a strong price-control bill last September, waited until Jan. 26 to freeze prices. Why give him more power now? [See p. 228G]

Truman Economic Report. Pres. Truman informed Congress July 23 that it may be necessary to raise the armed forces above the present goal of 3.5 million despite a Korean truce.

"Whatever happens in Korea, we must take into account what is happening in Iran, on the borders of Yugoslavia, in Indo-China and, most of all, what we know to be going on inside the Soviet Union itself," he said in a message transmitting the Midyear Report of his Council of Economic Advisers. "The main danger to world peace comes from the Soviet rulers, from the growing military force at their disposal, and from their proved willingness to use aggression to gain their ends. The military build-up of the Soviet Union, which has been continuing since 1945, has no other purpose than to blackmail the free world into submission to Communist domination. Or . . . to overrun its members one by one. This is the central threat to our country and to every free country in the world. We cannot have peace unless this threat is overcome. That is the purpose of our defense program." [See p. 233H]

He said inflation has been checked but as defense spending jumps from the current $35 billion annual rate to nearly $65 billion by mid-1952 inflationary pressures will increase and strong economic controls are necessary to keep them in check. He asked Congress for:

1. A $10 billion tax boost. (House has reduced the figure to $7.2 billion.)
2. Tight credit controls.
3. Strong direct price & wage controls.
4. "Effective" rent control.
5. Economies in less essential public spending
6. Authority to build defense plants when private interests can't or refuse to do so.
7. Authority to proceed with the St. Lawrence Seaway & power project.
8. Passage of $8.5 billion foreign aid bill.

Statistics from his report: U.S. devoted 6% of total output to security purposes before Korea, 11% at present, will approach 20% by a year from now. Deliveries of planes, guns and tanks, now $1 billion a month, will rise to 3 times that in year. Aircraft deliveries are to be tripled, tank-automotive program quadrupled. With U.S. aid of $11 billion since 1947, West Europe has expanded industrial production by 40% above prewar levels, total output by 15% (about $45 billion). North Atlantic partners have upped defense expenditures from less than 5% in 1949 to 7½% in 1951, but rate is low because per capita non-defense goods have risen less than 10% against U.S.' 50%. U.S. total production rose by $30 billion between 1st quarter of 1950 and 1st quarter of 1951, should rise another 5% in year. Steel production will rise from 107 million ingot tons capacity annually to 120 million tons by end of 1952. Aluminum program will double 1950 rate by end of 1953. Electric power will increase by 40% in same time. Living costs have risen 9% and wholesale prices 16% since Korea. [See p. 17M; Vol. X, 237G]

Comment. (July 24) Defense Secy. George C. Marshall: Govt. is trying to build up aircraft manufacturing capacity to produce a 180-group Air Force if necessary; certain phases of the concept of a balanced force are a thing of the past. (Navy, Army have been reported opposing new AF build-up plans which would destroy the parity ratio obtaining to date.) . . . Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. (R., Mass.), just back from Europe: European trip convinced him he was "right" in advocating 150-group AF instead of present goal of 95 . . . Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D., Va.): President is trying to "squander the nation into bankruptcy." . . . Sen. Styles Bridges (R., N.H.): Except for Korea, world situation has not changed since Mr. Truman's military advisers said a military program of $13-14 billion was adequate.

Clothing Prices to Rise. The Office of Price Stabilization July 23 removed a 23-day price freeze on clothing, shoes, cotton textiles, wool yarns and fabrics of other manufactured goods. Price increases previously approved or announced before July 1 will be permitted. Some 200,000 manufacturers were authorized to add increased labor and material costs to their pre-Korean prices. The OPA had frozen manufacturers' prices on a wide range of goods June 30, the day the President signed the 31-day stopgap extension of the current Defense Production Act. The extension prohibited rollbacks, which were to have gone into effect July 2. Price officials said the changes will make no "appreciable" difference in the cost of living.

In another action the OPA gave soda pop bottlers permission to raise their prices to retailers. [See p. 212D]

Other Bills Passed. By Senate July 23: (1) barring reprisals against armed forces members, Govt. employes who testify at Congressional investigations (sent to House). (2) Providing pensions up to $120 a month for war vets with limited income who must have nursing care (sent to White House). (3) Authorizing renewal of 5-year-term insurance policies of World War I vets every 5 years (sent to White House) [see p. 205K]. (4) Lifting $5 million ceiling on property which now may be returned to persons of dual nationality under Alien Property Act (sent to House).

Detroit Tank Scandal. Irregularities at the Detroit Tank Arsenal and the Ordnance-Tank Automotive Center involving the commander, Brig. Gen. David J. Crawford, were uncovered by the House Expenditures (Hardy) subcommittee in Detroit July 23-24. It heard the general admit receiving gifts from agents of companies to whom he awarded some of the $6 billion in contracts let annually. One agent paid his hotel suite on a Washington trip for which he also drew a Govt. living allowance. He used an Army truck & driver to ship trees from Detroit to his Maryland home. Other testimony showed that the Govt. paid almost $200,000 for gifts, entertainment of arsenal employes and for sales commissions charged up by a small firm described as "little more than a garage." [See p. 229D]

House Demands 'Economy.' The House voted 188 to 186 July 25 to reject the Senate-House conference compromise on the $6.16 billion Independent Offices Appropriation bill and sent it back to conference. It insisted that public housing units be cut from 50,000 to 5,000 this year and that only one out of every 4 federal job vacancies be filled. [See p. 212G]

Mrs. Frank Buchanan, 48, grandmother, widow of the late Dem. Representative, won a Congressional election in McKeesport, Pa. July 25 to fill out his term. [See p. 144D]

Mrs. Maude Elizabeth Kee, elected earlier this month, was sworn in July 26 as new Dem. Representative from W.Va., filling the vacancy left by death of her husband. [See p. 152F]

POLITICS

Boyle, RFC & Kaiser-Fraser. The *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* said July 25 that Dem. Natl. Committee Chrmn. William M.

Boyle Jr. got $8,000 in legal fees from the American Lithofold Corp. of St. Louis in 1949-50 and that it obtained a $565,000 RFC loan after it hired him. The RFC had turned it down 3 times previously. Boyle admitted getting $500 a month from the firm for an undisclosed period but said he had nothing to do with the company's RFC loan application and quit before becoming Democratic chairman. The *Post-Dispatch* also said James P. Finnegan, who quit recently as Internal Revenue Collector for Eastern Missouri and is now being investigated, was paid $1,000 a month by the company, a printing firm doing Govt. business. [See pp. 91K-L, 44J]

The Senate Banking subcommittee headed by Sen. J. William Fulbright (D., Ark.) issued a report July 19 criticizing an RFC loan of $34.4 million to the Kaiser-Frazer Corp. (automobile firm) in 1949 as not in the public interest. The money kept K-F in business. It has received loans of $69.4 million to date, owes RFC $62 million. [See pp. 215D, 126N-P; Vol. IX, 367P]

RFC Admin. W. Stuart Symington, who took over 2 months ago with orders to "clean house," said July 21 he has fired everyone he knows was guilty of misconduct. [See p. 214M]

Mississippi Indictments. 12 persons, headed by 5 leaders of the pro-Truman Miss. State Democratic Com., were indicted in Jackson, Miss. (announced July 20) on charges of conspiring to sell federal jobs. The 5: Clarence E. Hood, deposed acting Natl. Dem. Committeeman; Frank Mize, state committee chairman; Curtiss Rogers, secretary; Curtis Beasley, ex-secretary, & Forrest Jackson, committee attorney. [See p. 205L]

Willkie, Byrd on Ethics. Philip H. Willkie, 31, ending an 8-week job as counsel for a Senate subcommittee investigating Govt. ethics, said July 15 the American people might turn to a dictator if the present parties don't adopt higher ethical standards. He suggested formation of a "committee of 100" politicians to draw up a code for campaigns. Among the numerous charges made against the Truman Admin. by Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D., Va.) in Atlanta June 25 was "moral and ethical turpitude" among Govt. leaders. [See pp. 221E, 124J; IX, 349B]

Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D., Ill.) asked Commerce Secy. Charles Sawyer for his opinion on Douglas' bill to create "a commission on ethics in the Federal Govt." Sawyer's reply, published July 22: "Any man who must look up his code of ethics to find out what is proper or improper for him to do is too innocent to be around Washington. The very man who would be most likely to do the unethical thing will be least influenced" by the code. [See pp. 235M, 165J]

Rev. Dr. Daniel A. Poling, 66, Baptist minister & editor, won GOP nomination for Mayor of Philadelphia July 24. He will oppose Democrat Joseph Sill Clark Jr., City Controller. [See p. 43J] . . . **Sen. Clinton P. Anderson** (D., N.M.) was again appointed chairman July 24 of the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Com., this time for 1952. [See Vol. X, p. 358E]

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12 More Reds Arrested. The FBI July 26 arrested 12 more second-string Communists in New York, Los Angeles and San Francisco on charges of conspiracy against the U.S. Main figure was William Schneiderman, 45, Russian-born California State chairman of the party who recently took over as the No. 1 man. He was picked up in New York, held in $100,000 bond [see Vol. IX, p. 41G; III, 195E]. The others, held in bail ranging from $2,500 to $75,000:

Arrested in Los Angeles: Philip Marshall Connelly, 47, L.A. editor of *Daily People's World,* Red paper; Dorothy Ray Healey, 36, Connelly's wife and Los Angeles County chairman; Henry Steinberg, 38, L.A. County legislative director; Rose Chernin, 48, ex. secy. of L.A. Com. for the Protection of Foreign Born.

Arrested in San Francisco: Ernest Otto Fox, 45, water front section organizer; Carl Rude Lambert, 54, chief disciplinarian for West Coast as chairman of party's Security Review Comm. for District 13; Albert Jason Lima, 43, East Bay regional chairman; Al Richmond, 37,, executive editor of *Daily People's World;* Oleta O'Connor Yates, 41, California secretary; Loretta Starvus Stack, 38, ex-state organizational secretary; Mary Bernadette Doyle, 45, local mission section organizer. [See p. 229H]

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

GREAT BRITAIN

Pro-Reds Curbed. The Forgn. Office disclosed July 21 it had revoked passports of an atomic scientist and Forgn. Office official to prevent them from going to Moscow. It was learned that the scientist was Dr. W. H. S. Burhop, 39, Australian physicist at University College in London who worked on the World War II atomic project in the U.S. He had planned to go with 19 other persons who left Britain July 21 on a goodwill trip to Moscow sponsored by the British-Soviet Friendship Society. The unidentified diplomat whose passport was revoked has been under investigation since Donald B. MacLean and Guy Burgess disappeared. Britain also disclosed July 18 that British, U.S. and Canadian security experts had completed a conference in London on better protection of atomic secrets. [See p. 229M]

Sir John Pratt's dismissal as a non-salaried Forgn. Office representative on the Universities of China Com., which selects Chinese exchange students for British universities, was reported by the Govt. July 23. Pratt denies he is a Communist but has denounced the U.S. as the aggressor in Korea. He is a brother of actor Boris Karloff (Charles Edward Pratt).

Bevan Seeks Party Control. Much support for leftwing leader Aneurin Bevan was reflected in the preliminary agenda for the Labor Party's annual conference (October) published July 23. Many of the proposed resolutions submitted by local party units and trade unions upheld Bevan's policies; none gave the Govt. a complete indorsement on its handling of the defense program. Bevan, who condemns both Russia and the U.S. for their arms race and wants emphasis on social gains in Britain, is expected to make a strong bid for party control in the conference.

(The Labor Party's Natl. Executive Com. overrode Bevan's objections July 25 and adopted a policy statement indorsing the Govt.'s plan for a $4.7 billion 3-year military buildup.)

Bevan said July 22 the British Govt. should continue efforts to discourage the U.S. from making a defense alliance with Gen. Franco of Spain. He said Britain did not need to "accept the spiritual and moral leadership of the U.S." Prime Min. Clement R. Attlee said July 21 his Govt.'s defense program is carefully planned to "put as much as we can into positive welfare . . . and as little as we must for defense." [See p. 219M-N]

Winston Churchill told a Conservative rally in Wanstead July 21 the Labor regime dealt softly with Communists, had squandered Britain's prestige in the world and cost the country more money with socialism than Hitler's aggressions. [See p. 149E]

20,000 physicians in the Natl. Health Service served notice July 19 they will resign Sept. 25 unless their demands for higher fees are submitted to arbitration. [See p. 158G] . . . **Women Govt. workers** stormed Parliament July 16 in a demonstration for pay equality with men. [See p. 164H] . . . **Wheat** agreement with Canada July 24: Britain will buy 113,000,000 to 122,300,000 bushels (value estimated over $200,000,000) of Canadian wheat in the new crop year starting Aug. 1. [See p. 198L]

Population of the U.K. (England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland) by an April census was 50,368,455, a preliminary report showed July 11. Greater London's total: 8,346,137.

London vs. New York. Whether London or New York is world's largest urban center is in dispute because their census figures are not organized same way. "Greater London," as defined in British census, is bigger than "Greater New York" as defined by U.S. Census Bureau. But "Greater New York" includes only the 5 boroughs of N.Y.C. proper. "Greater London" includes entire London Metropolitan Police District, which takes in many fringe localities under separate local administration. New Yorkers contend London gets credit for suburbs but New York does not.

"Greater New York" had preliminary 1950 census total of 7,835,099, covers 299 sq. mi. of land, 60.4 sq. mi. of harbor & rivers. "Greater London" covers 693 sq. mi. [See Vol. X, p. 105P; VI, 359A]

New York City and over 350 suburban localities are designated by Census Bureau as "New York & Northeastern New Jersey Metropolitan Area" (5 N.Y.C. boroughs, 12 suburban N.Y. & N.J. counties). This covers about 2,400 sq. mi., had 1950 census count of 12,831,914 (preliminary).

Jordan King Slain. King Abdullah Ibn Hussein, 69, of Jordan was assassinated in Jerusalem July 20 by a follower of the exiled Mufti of Jerusalem, Abdullah's rival for control of Arab Palestine. The king was shot down as he entered to pray at his father's tomb in the Mosque of Omar, Moslem shrine in the Old City of Jerusalem, which is controlled by the Jordan Arab Legion.

The assassin was killed after he wounded 2 of Abdullah's guards. He was identified as Mustafa Ashu, 21, an Arab tailor living in the Old City, a member of Jihad Mukadess (Sanctuary of Struggle, or Sacred Struggle Org.) which supports the Mufti and opposes Jordan's annexation of Arab Palestine.

The Mufti, Haj Amin el-Husseini, now in Egypt, denied July 21 he had anything to do with Abdullah's death. But Cairo re-

ports July 22 said 2 prominent relatives of the Mufti—Dr. Daud el-Husseini and Sayed Tewfik Saleh el-Husseini—were among 500 persons arrested in Jordan after the assassination.

Martial law was proclaimed in all Jordan territory by Premier Samir Pasha Rifai after the killing June 20. Emir Naif, 35, Abdullah's 2d son, was named Regent in the absence of the crown prince, Emir Tallal, 43, who was in Switzerland for medical treatment after a nervous breakdown. Abdullah was buried with Moslem rites in Amman, his capital, July 23. The Samir Rifai Cabinet then resigned July 25 and this new one was approved by the Regent, Emir Naif:

Premier, Forgn. Min.—Abul Huda Pasha
Vice Prem., Interior—Said Pasha Mufti
Defense—Suleiman Bey Tukan
Natl. Econ., Trade & Industry—Suleiman Pasha Sukkar
Recnstrctn. & Agri.—Anastas Hannaia
Chief Justice of Moslem Courts—Sheikh Mahhammed Shankiti
Justice—Falah Pasha Madadha
Education—Ruhi Qasha Abdul Hadi
Finance—Abdul Rahman Pasha Khalifa

[See Vol. X, p. 427C]

Abdullah's murder was the 2d assassination in Jordan of an Arab political leader in 5 days. An opponent of his Greater Syria plan, Riad es-Solh of Lebanon, was killed in Amman July 16. Abdullah's last formal statement was a broadcast July 19 deploring es-Solh's death and warning that the Jordan Govt. would fight all terrorists. [See p. 230-E]

Facts on Abdullah. Direct descendant of Prophet Mohammed; son of Hussein, Sherif of Mecca; head of Hashemite family (also royal family of Iraq). Born in Mecca 1882. Taken at age 11 to Turkish court in Constantinople (Istanbul) where sons of Arab leaders were well brought up but regarded as hostages for families' good behavior under Turkish rule. Became Mecca's deputy to Turkish Parliament 1908. Aided elder brother Feisal in leading Arab rebellion against Turks 1916. They joined forces with Lawrence of Arabia. Father became King of Arabian state of Hejaz after World War I; Feisal was to be King of Syria, Abdullah King of Iraq. But France barred Feisal from Syrian throne and he was made Iraqi king. Abdullah went to fight in family war against King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia. Ibn Saud conquered Hejaz and Abdullah set out with tribal army to capture Syria. Winston Churchill (then British Colonial Secy.) persuaded him to settle for rule of Trans-Jordan.

Wide World
ABDULLAH

Abdullah ruled Trans-Jordan as Emir (Prince) starting 1921, got annual subsidy of up to £2 million from Britain, built up 15,000-man Arab Legion commanded by British Brig. John Bagot Glubb ("Glubb Pasha" to Arabs). Worked closely with Britain, which displeased many Arab nationalists outside Jordan; strove to expand kingdom into "Greater Syria" embracing Trans-Jordan, Palestine, Syria, Iraq, Lebanon; extracted promises from Britons at various times he would get Palestine. Assumed title of King 1946. Greater Syria scheme fought by Ibn Saud, Egypt, Mufti of Jerusalem (latter pro-German in war).

Jordan Legion led Arab attack on Israel May 1948, stopped pressing attack 3 months later as Israelis made strong stand and dissension grew in Arab League over Abdullah's ambitions. Egyptian Army floundered, Palestine armistice ensued early 1949. Abdullah came to be regarded by Israelis as most moderate of Arab leaders. Abdullah defied Mufti and Arab League by annexing Palestine territory his Legion occupied April 1950, naming expanded country Hashemite Jordan Kingdom.

At time of death Abdullah was still at odds with all Arab League except Iraq, where his grand-nephew Feisal II, age 14, is king. Abdullah was said to be considering designation of Feisal II as his successor to combine Iraq & Jordan kingdoms, advance Greater Syria plan.

Pres. Truman said in sympathy message to Jordan July 20 Abdullah was "one of the greatest personages in the history of the Arab peoples." King was short (5 ft. 4), stocky, fair-skinned, bearded man of lively personality; fond of chess, expert on Arab poetry; well-versed in Western customs but opposed to their introduction in Jordan; usually wore flowing, gold-embroidered Arab clothes. So quick-tempered he had silver dagger, which he always carried, soldered in sheath so he could not use it on subjects who riled him. Survived 2 previous assassination attempts in recent years. Lived in ornate pink marble palace in Amman with 3 wives. [See Indexes to Vols. VI-XI for other references on Abdullah]

LATIN AMERICA

Brazil. Pres. Getulio Vargas signed a decree July 19 authorizing the Govt. to suspend radio broadcasting in Brazil whenever necessary for "security." [See p. 222L] . . . Plans for a new organization to underwrite and distribute Brazilian securities were announced in New York July 18 by the Chase Natl. Bank and Intl. Basic Economy Corp. It will promote more American investment in Brazilian industries. [See p. 182N]

Colombia. A military court in Bogotá sentenced 8 men July 20 to prison terms of 2 to 6 years for inciting revolt over a secret radio station. The Govt. disclosed July 22 that War Min. Roberto Urdaneta has taken over the Interior Ministry following Interior Min. Domingo Sarasty's resignation. [See p. 150G]

Mexico cut export taxes July 23 by 50%-83% on many major products, including shrimp, fish, cocoa beans, vanilla, tobacco, citrus fruits, cotton textiles and silver jewelry. The tax cuts served to keep export prices down by offsetting a rise in production costs. [See p. 78L]

Venezuela's military junta June 21 denounced an Intl. Labor Org. mission's report (after a visit to the country in 1949) that labor was repressed in Venezuela. The junta said it was advancing towards a "constitutional regime" and "full right of assembly to trade unions as soon as possible." [See p. 134G]

ARTS & SCIENCE

Medicine. An American Medical Assn.-Dept. of Commerce report July 24 showed: average physician's net income in 1949, $11,058. Neurological surgeons led with $28,628, followed by pathologists, $22,284, gynecologists, $19,283. Private doctors averaged $11,858; salaried, $8,272; those in partnerships, $17,722. [See p. 175E] . . . A new chemical method of synthesizing the drug cortisone, increasing the yield 50 times over methods used 2 years ago, was announced July 25 in New York City by the Schering (pharmaceutical) Corp., N.J. The company also disclosed a new cortisone preparation for eye ailments [See Vol. X, p. 150J] . . . Dr. Morris Fishbein, ex-editor of *The Journal of the American Medical Assn.*, reported July 25 the development of an X-ray machine that makes it possible to take an X-ray picture of the whole human body without danger. [See Vol. X, p. 399E] . . . Dr. Gordon M. Meade, medical director of the Trudeau (N.Y.) Sanatorium, proposed a 5-year study of the emotional problems of tuberculosis July 22. [See Vol. X, p. 127G] . . . A Calif. U. research team reported in *Science* magazine July 22 they had found evidence that arteries were chemical factories as well as circulatory tubes. They showed that arteries can build up or break down complex chemical forms, synthesize cholesterol.

Television. FCC Chairman Wayne Coy told the Senate Interstate Commerce Com. July 18 that he hoped to end the 3-year freeze on establishment of new television channels by October and forecast 1,500 TV stations within 5 years against 171 now. [See p. 212B; Vol. VIII, p. 319J] . . . The Natl. Society of Television Producers adopted a TV code of ethics in Hollywood July 19 covering treatment of law, race, nationality, vulgarity, obscenity, profanity, religion & sex [See p. 207C] . . . Plays by Eugene O'Neill, Maxwell Anderson and Elmer Rice will be televised over a 47-station American Broadcasting Co. hook-up in the fall, it was announced July 22. [See pp. 207C-D, 55M-N; Vol. X, p. 371E; Vol. IX, p. 359F] . . . Film cowboy Roy Rogers obtained a temporary injunction in federal court in Los Angeles July 23 to prevent Republic Pictures from showing his old movies on television. [See p. 120B]

U.S. Gets Audubon Paintings. Australian philanthropist E. J. Hallstrom gave 10 original John James Audubon paintings valued at $150,000, to the American people July 18. Pres. Truman accepted the gift, given in appreciation of America's World War II defense of Australia.

Hollywood Concerts Back. The Hollywood Bowl said July 21 it will resume its symphony programs and Pilgrimage Play because of renewed public interest. [See p. 231J]

5-Color Press Ready. The Harris-Seybold Co., Cleveland, July 24 announced completion of the first 5-color photo offset press, costing $250,000.

New Battery. The U. of Michigan Engineering Research Institute reported July 24 development of a lightweight storage battery that will start a car at 65 degrees below zero or 165 above. The battery was devised for the U.S. Army.

NEW YORK THEATER

OPENED

TWO ON THE AISLE. Musical revue in 2 acts & 19 sketches. Sketches & lyrics by Betty Comden & Adolph Green. Jule Styne's music. Staged by Abe Burrows. Dance numbers by Ruthanna Boris. Produced by Arthur Lesser. In cast: Bert Lahr, Dolores Gray, Colette Marchand, Elliott Reid. July 19 at Mark Hellinger. (6-1-1)*

CLOSED

MAKE A WISH, 102 performances, July 14. [See p. 127H]
THE HAPPY TIME, 614 performances, July 14. [See Vol. X, p. 32A]
TWENTIETH CENTURY, 219 performances, June 30. [See Vol. X, p. 427K]

*1st figure—favorable reviews; 2d—mixed; 3d—unfavorable. [See p. 143M]

Donaldson Awards. Donaldson Awards, given by *The Billboard*, were won July 24 by *Darkness at Noon* and *Guys & Dolls* as the best play and best musical of the 1950-51 N.Y. season. Best dramatic actor & actress: Claude Rains (*Darkness at Noon*), Uta Hagen (*Country Girl*); musical: Yul Brynner (*The King & I*), Shirley Booth (*A Tree Grows in Brooklyn*). [See X, 263L]

NEW BOOKS

CALL FOR A MIRACLE, by Benedict Kiely. About the loves of an Irish journalist. July 23. (Dutton, 252 pp., $3)*
THE IRON MISTRESS, by Paul I. Wellman. Historical adventure novel on life of James Bowie. July 26. (Doubleday, 404 pp., $3.50)*
MEMORIES AND PORTRAITS, by Ivan Bunin. Sketches of Russian writers by one who knew them. July 19. (Doubleday, 217 pp., $3)†
PHOTOBIOGRAPHY, by Cecil Beaton. Reminiscences of a leading professional photographer. July 19. (Doubleday, 255 pp., $6)†
THE POLITICAL COLLAPSE OF EUROPE, by Hajo Holborn. A new study of European historical thinking. July 23. (Knopf, 207 pp., $2.50)†
A TIME TO GO HOME, by William C. Fridley. Infantryman's view of Europe in 1944. July 16. (Dutton, 225 pp., $3)†
YANGTSE INCIDENT, by Lawrence Earl. Story of British Frigate Amethyst under Red Chinese guns. July 23. (Knopf, 240 pp., $3)†

*Fiction †Non-fiction

EDUCATION & RELIGION

Race Prejudice. Walter F. White, exec. secy. of the Natl. Assn. for Advancement of Colored People, in a report to the *N.Y. Herald Tribune* July 23, decried the anti-Negro riots in Cicero, Ill. July 11, said Cook County (Ill.) Sheriff John A. Babb called the mob "insane people." White said confinement of Negroes to the "perilously overcrowded ghetto" of Chicago's South Side was crux of trouble and that efforts by Negroes to buy homes outside the "ghetto" have been "thwarted by real estate associations, mortgage companies and banks," which refuse to grant loans. [See pp. 229J, 207G] . . . In Chicago July 18 Dr. Percy L. Julian, Negro chemist, charged the Union League Club with discrimination in refusing to seat him at a private luncheon. Dr. Julian, whose suburban home was damaged by rioters Nov. 22, was voted "Chicagoan of 1950" in a newspaper poll . . . At 8th annual Fisk U. Race Relations Institute, Nashville, July 14, Fisk Pres. Charles S. Johnson warned that a Korean truce "let-down" might incite new race outbursts. . . . The Southern Regional Council of Atlanta, an interracial group, July 21 scored the governors of 3 Southern states (James F. Byrnes of S. C., Herman E. Talmadge of Ga. & Fielding L. Wright of Miss.) for their plans to continue segregated schools. [See p. 207G] . . . In Vicksburg, Miss., July 12, an all-white jury acquitted a white farmer of raping a Negro woman after the state had urged the death penalty . . . 3 Negroes confessed to a murder that never occurred in Indianola, Miss., after "heat" was applied by police, the sheriff said July 24. They were later released . . . An Egyptian newsman touring the U.S. complained July 5 of "Gestapo" treatment by Houston, Tex. police . . . A Dallas, Tex. salesman paid a $100 fine in Los Angeles July 17 after singer Josephine Baker arrested him for slurring Negroes. [See Vol. VII, p. 180N]

GI Education Scandal. U.S. Gen. Accounting Office investigators told the House Select Com. July 24 that the government had made overpayments of at least $20 million to many of the 1,700 schools in the $12.6 billion, 7-year GI Bill of Rights education program. The disclosure came one day before the deadline for enrollment under the GI Bill (July 25). The GAO said some schools had raised tuition rates to veterans, overcharged for books & equipment. Mentioned by name: Virginia Military Institute. [See p. 32E]

Teachers' Salaries. U.S. Office of Education figures released July 19 showed the average pay of U.S. public elementary & secondary school teachers to be $3,080 in 1950. $7 million was spent to finance American schools, an average of $213 per pupil. 50 more college-level institutions were listed in 1950 than in 1949. The survey showed a trend toward "field of study" training rather than the social sciences. [See pp. 231N, 207J-K; Vol. X, 95P] . . . The Natl. Education Assn. reported a need for 50,000 elementary school teachers. [See p. 63G]

Education Grants. 2 grants totaling $2,229,370 to promote higher education were made July 18 by the Ford Foundation and the Natl. Fund for Medical Education. The Ford Fund for the Advancement of Education gave $1,096,870 to improve college teaching. The NFME alloted $1,132,500 to 79 med schools. [See pp. 232B, 200B]

TV Courses. Western Reserve U., Cleveland, will offer 2 full-credit courses by television this fall, the first university to do so. The courses: psychology & literature. [See p. 232A]

Judge Lucy S. Howorth was elected chairman of the Assembly of Women's Orgs. for Natl. Security in Washington July 19.

OBITUARIES

Kelcey Allen (Eugene Kuttner), 75, *Women's Wear Daily* drama critic since 1915; July 23 in New York (heart ailment).

Dr. Albert Coombs Barnes, 78, art collector, discoverer of argyrol; July 24 in auto crash near Philadelphia. He founded Barnes Foundation Museum, Merion, Pa., to house his paintings now worth $20 million. [See Vol. III, p. 366G]

Prof. Edwin M. Borchard, 66, retired Yale Law School intl. relations expert who opposed U.S. entry into both World Wars. His book, *Neutrality for the United States* (1938) was quoted in Congress during neutrality debate; July 22 in Hamden, Conn.

John Boyes, 78, English "king" of the warlike East African Wak-Kikuyu tribe; July 20 in Nairobi, Kenya.

Dr. Boris Bakhmeteff, 71, engineer, professor (Columbia), 1st post-Czarist Russian Amb. to U.S.; July 22 in Brookfield, Conn.

John Walter Cross, 73, designer of RCA Bldg., N.Y.C., other skyscrapers; July 25 in Hot Springs, Va.

Bernard Mott Culver, 78, ex-chairman of boards of America Fore Insurance Group; July 19 in New York.

Rev. Dr. Robert J. Drummond, 93, one of the founders of Church of Scotland in 1929; July 23 in Edinburgh, Scotland.

Robert J. Flaherty, 67, explorer & motion picture producer who made 1st documentary film, *Nanook of the North*, in 1920-1921. July 23 in Dummerston, Vt. [See Vol. X, p. 39A]

Crown Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, 69, last crown prince of Imperial Germany, eldest son of late Kaiser Wilhelm II of Hohenzollern; July 20 in Hechingen, Germany of arterial sclerosis. He commanded German forces at Verdun in World War I, followed Kaiser into exile in 1918, renouncing right to throne. Supported Hitler in 1932. [See Vol. V, pp. 192P, 141F]

Irvin McDowell Garfield, 80, lawyer, son of Pres. James A. Garfield (assassinated in 1881); July 19 in Boston.

Edgar Howard, 92, editor of *Columbus* (Neb.) *Telegram*, former Congressman; July 19 in Columbus.

Msgr. Edward Benedict Jordan, 66, vice rector, director of Ecclesiastical Studies, Catholic U.; July 19 in Washington.

W. Wallace Kellett, 59, pres. of Kellett Aircraft Corp., ex-chairman of Republic Aviation; July 22 in Philadelphia.

Dr. Charles W. Kerr, 76, former national moderator of the Presbyterian Church; July 18 in Tulsa, Okla.

Joseph Christian Leyendecker, 77, a top-ranking magazine cover painter; July 25 in New Rochelle, N.Y.

Frank O'Donnell, 71, formerly chief Canadian weather forecaster for 21 years; July 23 in Toronto.

Ex-Marshal Henri-Philippe Pétain, 95, July 23 in his prison-villa on the Island of Yeu, off French west coast, after a long illness.

Wide World
PÉTAIN

Facts on Pétain. Pétain became France's leading military hero when he stopped Germans at Battle of Verdun (1916-1918). He became Inspector-General of French Army in 1922, Minister of War in 1934, Ambassador to Spain 1939-1940. In 1940, following Nazi breakthrough and march on Paris, was made Vice Premier, later headed new cabinet that surrendered to Germans. Became Chief of State of collaborationist Vichy Govt. in 1940 at age of 84. Following defeat of Hitler, was convicted of treason by French court in 1945, stripped of rank & property and sentenced to death (later commuted to life imprisonment by Gen. Charles de Gaulle). His widow, Annie, survives. He was buried July 25 on Yeu; his followers demanded he be interred in Verdun. [See p. 198H]

Henrik Ramsey, 65, Finnish Foreign Min. 1943-44; July 25 in Visby, Sweden. A Helsinki People's Court sent him to prison in 1946 for fighting Russia. [See Vol. VI, p. 58J]

Adam Cardinal Sapieha, 84, Archbishop of Cracow, last free Roman Catholic Cardinal in Communist Europe, foe of Nazis & Communists; July 23 in Cracow, Poland. [See Vol. X, p. 420C]

Adm. Forrest Percival Sherman, 54, U.S. Chief of Naval Operations since Dec. 1949 when he replaced Adm. Louis Denfeld

after fight over unification of U.S. armed forces; July 22 in Naples after 2 heart attacks. He had visited Madrid, Paris & London to discuss Western defense. Called a "flying admiral," he commanded aircraft carrier Wasp in World War II, was youngest man to become Navy chief. Descendant of John & Priscilla Alden. (Adm. Lynde D. McCormick, Vice Chief of Naval Operations, was named acting successor.) [See p. 226G]

Jack Starr-Hunt (John Brackenridge), 58, U.S. newsman jailed by British for seizing ship in World War I; July 18, Waco, Tex.

Ashton Stevens, 78, drama critic for Hearst newspapers since 1897; during night of July 11-12 in Chicago.

Harry Von Kersburg, 66, ex-Harvard football & track star, prominent gridiron official; July 23 in New York.

SPORTS

New Basketball 'Fixes.' N.Y. District Attorney Frank S. Hogan revealed July 24-25 that 8 Bradley U. (Peoria, Ill.) and 3 Toledo U. basketball stars were involved in 5 basketball "fixes" in the past 3 years. 5 Bradley players were arrested, the first out-of-N.Y. athletes to be held in the widening scandal. 3 others were sought for questioning (names withheld). Arrested in N.Y. as "fixers" were Anthony Englisis, 25, and his brother Nicholas, 26, both of whom worked for master gambler Eli Klukofsky, already indicted on a charge of bribing 3 CCNY players. Another suspect, Jack West, 39, was a fugitive. The players involved: Bradley—All-American Gene Melchiorre, 23, Bill Mann, 24, Charles Grover, 22, Aaron Preece, 24, Jim Kelly, 20; Toledo—Bob McDonald, 25, William Walker, 24, & Carlo Muzi, 27. Players involved thus far in the gambling scandal: 31. [See p. 224H]

Auto Racing. Veteran auto racer Ab Jenkins, 68, ex-Mayor of Salt Lake City, set 24 speed records July 20 in his *Mormon Meteor III* car on the Bonneville Salt Flats, Utah as he ended his racing career. Smoke forced him from his car 3 minutes from a new 1-hour mark. [See Vol. X, p. 288J-K]

Baseball. Frank Frisch resigned as manager of the NL Chicago Cubs July 21 when told he would not be hired for 1952. His successor for the rest of the year: Phil Cavarretta, 35, Cub first baseman. [See Vol. IX, p. 192M; V, 415C, 370F]

Boxing. 200,000 persons in Camden, N.J. greeted hometowner Jersey Joe Walcott, new world heavyweight champion, with a 2½-mile parade July 20 and heard Walcott dedicate his life "to the youth of America." [See p. 232G]

Wide World
JOE WALCOTT

Facts on Walcott. Few people believed him when he said he was only 37 years old. Consensus: at least 40 because he began fighting in 1929. But, after he won title from Ezzard Charles in Pittsburgh July 18, Camden (N.J.) County Bureau of Vital Statistics showed record of his birth dated Jan. 31, 1914. Born Arnold Raymond Cream, Jersey Joe adopted name of West Indian welterweight, Joe Walcott, as ring alias. In 1930, at 18, he married daughter of Baptist minister who bore him 6 children. During depression, when boxing offered little money, he worked at odd jobs, was on relief for a time. Typhoid fever cost him his big chance during '30s. Prior to illness, Jack Blackburn had wanted to manage him in ring. Blackburn later helped Joe Louis to heavyweight title. On Dec. 8, 1947, after his manager, Felix Bocchicchio, had taken him from shipyard job and started him boxing again, Walcott fought Louis for championship. He lost a bitterly protested split decision, was knocked out by Louis in a return bout. When Louis retired in 1948, leaving title vacant, Walcott fought Ezzard Charles for it and lost. Charles beat him again March 7, 1951. In winning title on his 5th try, Walcott became oldest heavyweight champion on record.

Chess. U.S. Chess Fed. speed title, Ft. Worth, July 15: won by defending champ Larry Evans, CCNY student. Evans also won U.S. Chess Fed. open July 21.

Football. The U. of Pennsylvania agreed July 19 to go along with the Natl. Collegiate Athletic Assn.'s limited television plan, ending a 2-month dispute. Once restored to good standing, Penn asked permission to televise 5 games in the fall. The NCAA TV Com. said July 7 football games will be televised on 7 out of 10 Saturdays under NCAA control, with each university limited to 2 telecasts. [See p. 192J-K] . . . Tom Hamilton, Pittsburgh U. athletic director & ex-Navy football coach, took over as Pitt coach on a one-year basis July 21, replacing Len Casanova, who resigned. Hamilton will continue as athletic director. [See Vol. VIII, p. 408F] . . . The U. of Nevada suspended football indefinitely & dismissed athletic director-coach Joe Sheeketski July 24, because of the national emergency and heavy football debts. [See p. 128K-L] . . . The N.Y. Yanks got a court order July 6 temporarily restraining quarterback George Ratterman from playing with the Montreal Alouettes. The Alouettes July 24-25 announced signing 3 more U.S. players: Gene Roberts, ex-N.Y. Giants halfback traded to Green Bay July 22, John Yonakor, former N.Y. Yanks end, and Yank tackle Bill Chambers. Don Ettinger, Giants center, signed with the Saskatchewan Rough Riders (announced July 12). [See p. 216H]

Horse Racing. 6-year-old Citation, 1st "millionaire" race horse, was retired by Calumet Farm Stable July 19, 5 days after he topped the $1,000,000 mark. [See p. 232H-J] . . . $49,250 Grand Circuit program, Saratoga Springs, N.Y., July 20: $10,000 Arden free-for-all trot, won by Hayes Fair Acres Stable's Pronto Don in 2:02, ¼ sec. under the old world mark for trotting geldings on a half-mile track . . . $81,300 Arlington Park Classic, Chicago, July 21: won by Greentree Stable's Hall of Fame, Ted Atkinson up, for $62,975. [See Vol. X, p. 232N] . . . $84,000 Festival of Britain Stakes, Ascot, Eng., July 21: won by Mrs. Vera Lilley's Supreme Court for $71,041.60 . . . $50,000-added Sunset Handicap, Inglewood, Calif., July 21: won by Frank Brewster's Alderman, Jack Westrope up. [See Vol. X, p. 412H] . . . $10,000 U.S. Harness Writers' Trophy pace, Westbury, N.Y., July 25: won by Castleton Farm's Scottish Pence in world-record setting time of 3:06 for 1½ mi. [See Vol. X, p. 256D] . . . $75,275 Arlington Futurity, Chicago, July 25: won by Calumet Farm's undefeated-in-3 races Hill Gail, 2-year-old, ridden by Steve Brooks, for $64,140. [See Vol. X, p. 240L]

Rowing. Natl. Assn. of Amateur Oarsmen regatta, Worcester, Mass., July 22: singles sculling event, won by Bob Williams, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada . . . Natl. Rowing Regatta Assn. singles sculling title, Worcester, Mass., July 21: won by Bill Knecht, Philadelphia.

Target Shooting. Bisley rifle tourney, Bisley, Eng., July 21: King's Medal, top Commonwealth marksmanship prize, won by Lt. G. S. Boa, 26, Canada.

Yachting. 4,400-mi. race from Havana to San Sebastian, Spain: won by Ken Jewett's American yacht *Malabar XIII* July 15 in elapsed time of 28 days. [See p. 208H]

Los Angeles-to-Honolulu race: won July 19 by the San Francisco Yacht Club's ketch *Sea Witch*.

MISCELLANEOUS

Floods Recede. Flood waters that inundated the Kansas-Missouri-Oklahoma sector for 3 weeks gradually subsided after the Mississippi R. reached a crest of 41.8 ft. July 24 near Cape Girardeau, Mo., 100 mi. south of St. Louis. Pres. Truman July 19 urged the nation to fulfill a $5,000,000 Red Cross emergency relief request. The Missouri R. Basin Inter-Agency Com. July 19 opened a probe of proposed flood control measures. The most talked-about project was the Pick-Sloan plan, providing for 105 all-purpose reservoirs. A 10-state meeting in Kansas City, Mo. July 25 called for federal funds to implement the Pick-Sloan plan. A "little Natl. Production Authority" was set up in Kansas City July 25 to help restore business and industry. [See p. 229F-G] . . . 100-mi. winds hit Minnesota, South Dakota & Wisconsin July 20, killing 13 and causing millions of dollars in property damage. Electrical storms killed 6 in the East July 20.

Gambling Bosses Indicted. Frank Costello (Francesco Castiglia), 60, Joe Adonis (Joseph A. Doto), 49, and Frank Erickson, 54, Eastern gambling figures, were indicted July 25 in New York by a federal grand jury for contempt of the Senate Crime Investigating Com. during its N.Y. hearings in March. The 3 refused to answer questions. Adonis and Erickson are currently serving jail terms for gambling and bookmaking. [See p. 109A]

Plane Missing. A Canadian Pacific Airlines DC-4 bound for Tokio on the Korean airlift, vanished July 21 over the Gulf of Alaska with 38 persons aboard (29 Americans). [See p. 216M]

Divorced. Woolworth heiress Barbara Hutton, from 4th husband Prince Igor Troubetzkoy, who once asked $3,000,000 to divorce her, in Cuernavaca, Mexico July 20 . . . Mrs. Dorothy S. Howard, from race horse owner Charles S. Howard, for "indifference," in Los Angeles July 23, after $1,450,000 settlement. [See Vol. X, p. 412H] . . . Actress Sylvia Sidney, from 3d husband Carleton W. Alsop, in Los Angeles July 24. [See Vol. VII, p. 188H] . . . Singer Jane Greer, from bandleader Freddie Slack, in Hollywood July 24.